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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,023	09/30/2003	Peter Fellegara	75353CDAN	6056

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Milton S. Sales
Patent Legal Staff
Eastman Kodak Company
343 State Street
Rochester, NY 14650-2201

EXAMINER

JERABEK, KELLY L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/04/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/675,023

Applicant(s)

FELLEGARA ET AL.

Examiner

Kelly L. Jerabek

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 14-15 and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto et al. US 5,796,428 in view of Fukuoka US 6,104,430.

Re claim 14, Matsumoto discloses an electronic photography system that includes an image storage/display unit (102) that displays images shot by an electronic image-capturing unit (101). Matsumoto states that the image-capturing unit (101) may be provided integral with the image storage/display unit (102) (col. 8, lines 35-43). Thus, the Examiner is reading the image-capturing unit (101) and the image storage/display unit (102) together as a digital camera. Therefore, Matsumoto discloses a method of providing an integrated album of stored images in a digital camera (101,102), comprising: using an image sensor (CCD 103) in the digital camera (101,102) to capture digital images; storing the captured digital images in a digital

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memory (109) of the digital camera (101,102) (col. 7, line 25-col. 8, line 62; figures 1-2); providing user controls (504) on the digital camera (101,102) to enable a user to designate one or more of the captured digital images as captured album images; storing the captured album images in an album storage section (109) of the digital memory of the digital camera (101,102) (col. 9, line 49-col. 10, line 34; figures 3-8); and in response to the user controls, displaying the album images on a display screen (801) of the digital camera (101,102) (col. 10, lines 5-34; figure 8). However, although the Matsumoto reference discloses all of the above limitations it fails to state that album images may be received from a host computer and the received album images are stored in the album storage section of the memory of the digital camera.

Fukuoka discloses a digital electronic camera that can receive image information and program information from external devices. Fukuoka states that the digital electronic camera can remotely transmit and receive images from a connected computer (33) via an input/output port (col. 4, lines 30-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of receiving images from an external device into a digital camera as disclosed by Fukuoka in the digital camera capable of storing an album of images as disclosed by Matsumoto. Doing so would provide a means for allowing a user to create an album of images within a digital camera consisting of images captured by the camera and also of images received from an external device.

Re claim 15, Matsumoto states that the user controls (604,605) further enable a user to scroll up and down to change which album image is displayed (col. 10, lines 5-34; figures 6-8).

Re claim 18, Matsumoto states that the album storage section is subdivided into different album storage sub-sections (501) (col. 9, line 49-col. 10, line 34; figure 5).

Re claim 19, Matsumoto states that a user can edit a file list of an album (501) using file icon (504) (col. 9, lines 53-67; col. 10, lines 25-35). Therefore, Matsumoto states that the user controls enable a user to delete (edit the list of files) album images.

Re claim 20, the combination of the Matsumoto and Fukuoka references discloses all of the limitations of claim 19 above. However, neither reference states that password protection is utilized when deleting album images. The Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is well known in the art to utilize password protection in digital cameras in order to limit the actions that may be performed by camera users. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to utilize password protection when deleting album images as disclosed by the combination of the Matsumoto and Fukuoka references. Doing so would provide a means for only allowing authorized users of a camera to delete album images stored in the camera.

Re claim 21, Matsumoto discloses an electronic photography system that includes an image storage/display unit (102) that displays images shot by an electronic image-capturing unit (101). Matsumoto states that the image-capturing unit (101) may be provided integral with the image storage/display unit (102) (col. 8, lines 35-43). Thus, the Examiner is reading the image-capturing unit (101) and the image storage/display unit (102) together as a digital camera. Therefore, Matsumoto discloses a method of providing an integrated album of stored images in a digital camera (101,102), comprising: providing a first memory (104) which stores captured digital images; providing a second memory (109) which stores album images (col. 7, line 25-col. 8, line 62; figures 1-2); providing user controls (504) on the digital camera (101,102) to enable a user to designate one or more of the captured digital images as captured album images; storing the captured album images in the second memory (109) (col. 9, line 49-col. 10, line 34; figures 3-8); and in response to the user controls, displaying the album images on a display screen (801) of the digital camera (101,102) (col. 10, lines 5-34; figure 8). However, although the Matsumoto reference discloses all of the above limitations it fails to state that album images may be received from a host computer and the received album images are stored in the album storage section of the memory of the digital camera.

Fukuoka discloses a digital electronic camera that can receive image information and program information from external devices. Fukuoka states that the digital electronic camera can remotely transmit and receive images from a connected computer (33) via an input/output port (col. 4, lines 30-41). Therefore, it would have

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been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of receiving images from an external device into a digital camera as disclosed by Fukuoka in the digital camera capable of storing an album of images as disclosed by Matsumoto. Doing so would provide a means for allowing a user to create an album of images within a digital camera consisting of images captured by the camera and also of images received from an external device.

Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto et al. in view of Fukuoka and further in view of Anderson US 6,249,316.

Re claim 16, the combination of the Matsumoto and Fukuoka references discloses all of the limitations of claim 14 above. However, neither reference states that user controls further enable the user to select a slide show feature that provides automatic scrolling of the album images after a particular time period.

Anderson discloses a method and system for grouping and displaying a series of images stored in a digital camera. Anderson states that when a user presses a function key (412) a slide show is created in which marked images can be played back in a sequence that they were marked without user interaction (col. 6, lines 13-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include a slide show capable of playing back marked images without user interaction as disclosed by Anderson in the digital camera capable of storing an album of images

as disclosed by Matsumoto in view of Fukuoka. Doing so would provide a means for viewing a group of selected images automatically and without user interaction (Anderson: col. 6, lines 27-31).

Re claim 17, the combination of the Matsumoto, Fukuoka and Anderson references discloses all of the limitations of claim 16 above. However, neither reference states that the user controls further enable a user to modify the time period of a slideshow display. The Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is well known in the art to modify the time period in a slideshow display in order to vary the duration of a particular slideshow. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to vary the time period between images during a slideshow of album images that is displayed on the display of the camera as disclosed by the combination of the Matsumoto, Fukuoka and Anderson references. Doing so would provide a means for allowing a user of a camera to control how fast or slow images are changed during a slideshow presentation shown on a display of a digital camera.

Contacts

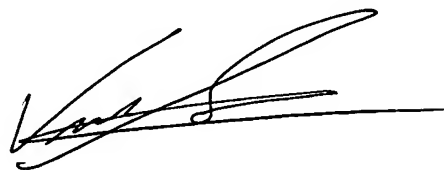
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kelly L. Jerabek whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7312**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on **(571) 272-7304**. The fax phone number for submitting all Official communications is **(703) 872-9306**. The fax phone number for submitting informal communications such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may be faxed directly to the Examiner at (571) 273-7312.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KLJ



VIVEK SRIVASTAVA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600